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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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Oh, the Easter egg sat on the pantry shelf,
And its oval face wore a crafty smile—
"I think I can travel alone," said the elf,
"And I won't come back for a long, long while."

But a gray old rat heard the odd remark
While passing by the pantry door—
"That's right," he squealed, "we'll have a lark
If you'll just drop gently down to the floor."

So the flattered egg puffed till its face was red
And rolled itself over and over, and then
Smashed on the door—and the old rat said,
As he ate: "You'll never go back again."

EASTER,
DAY OF GREAT JOY

IN all lands, wherever the Christian religion prevails, the anniversary on the resurrection was celebrated Sunday. Easter Day is an occasion for triumphant rejoicing, in which youth and age and joyous spring unite. The praiseful song mingles with the gladsome note of the birds, and the odor of flowers lends a sweetness to the festival that adds to the genuinely pious sentiment pervading the day.

There is no doubt that the annual coming of Easter awakens the careless in religious matters, acting as a sort of tonic to the sin-weary wanderer.

Easter has always been considered the chief festival of the Christian year. It is the sanctified symbolism of the wonderful resurrection of Christ, but it is also symbolic of the renewal of life in nature. Like many other customs, it is the perpetuation of an old usage, which became the rule in the Christian church in A. D. 68.

Easter derives its name from the Saxon goddess Estre, the personification of the east, or spring. In ancient times it was sometimes called the "Sunday of Joy," and it is said that "the ancient Athenes celebrated the awakening of the earth and the blossoming time of the year with pipes and paens of rejoicing," and processions to the violet-crowned hills of our Acropolis." Our Saxon ancestors continued the celebration of Easter for eight days. After the long penitential season of Lent; after the forty days of doing good, and abstinence from public amusements, marriage festivities and other worldly attractions, and after the long winter's burial, when the earth has been wrapped in somber shades, the people found legitimate gratification in the celebration of the spring festival.

A CONFIRMATION CLASS IN HOLLAND.

During the Easter festival in earlier times slaves received their freedom, the poor and needy were helped and feasted, bonfires were lighted, scenic representations, games, songs and dances were indulged in; even the clergy recited from the pulpit stories and legends for the amusement of their hearers — an odious custom against which the reformers of the sixteenth century successfully issued their remonstrance. A game played with egg-shaped balls of various colors was a favorite sport in which municipal corporations formerly engaged. The game was kept up with considerable pomp and ceremony, even into the early part of the nineteenth century.

Deep religious fervor dominates the character of the people of Holland, and in the period before Easter their devotions are especially marked. No more charming picture can be found anywhere than is here presented, that of a spring confirmation class. The sweet, fresh faces of the young girls have the rapt expression that betokens a devout nature and speaks of that rarest quality in human character, sincerity.

The "Feast of the Eggs" has ever been the most popular of the Easter observances. The egg is the ancient symbol of the new birth, and a religious significance has always been given to its use at Easter. The Hebrews use them at their Passover feast, and the Persians present each other with delicately-tinted eggs at a feast celebrated at a period of year corresponding with our Easter. In Scotland, on "Push Sunday," as they call it, the young people rose early and went out to the moors to search for wild fowls' eggs for breakfast, considering it a happy omen if they found them. It is still customary to boil eggs hard, dye them different colors and give them to children to play with on Easter morning. Germany, Russia and other countries have their own peculiar observances and beliefs about the egg and its application to Easter, and there are many myths and legends in regard to eggs in nowise connected with Easter. The Hawaiians, for instance, have a superstitious legend that their "Island was produced by the bursting of an egg which had been laid upon the water by a bird of great size, presumably the eagle, it being considered of great creative power and that there was no other land."

"Blessing the Food" is a curious Russian custom. Before the dinner is cooked it is brought in baskets to the churches, where priests, moving up and and down, sprinkle it with holy water. In Poland elaborate preparations are made for the Easter feast. In the houses of people of means the tables groan with a multitude of dishes, in the centre of which a whole lamb is fixed upon a raised pedestal, with a red silk banner inscribed with the word "Alleluja" waving above it. The "washing of feet" on the Thursday before Easter has long been a custom in the Roman church, and still survives. It is intended to inculcate humility among the high and mighty princes of the world, both temporal and ecclesiastic. James II. was the last of the English kings who performed the ceremony. In Austria, however, the emperor still keeps up the rite under circumstances of great splendor. In the Tyrol on Easter Eve bands of musicians in quaint garments traverse the country, guitars in hand, singing Easter hymns somewhat in the fashion of our carol singers at Christmas.

In early times the religious part of the Easter festival consisted principally in the daily services held in the churches, which were lighted on Easter Eve by immense "Paschal tapers," weighing 200 or 300 pounds. On Easter Sunday the people saluted each other with the Easter kiss (the kiss of brotherhood still obtains in the Russian church), and the exclamation, "Christ is risen," receiving the reply, "He is risen indeed." The service being over the people returned to their worldly affairs or gave themselves up entirely to pleasure. But a gradual change has been going on during the long ages, and the occasion is now observed with a loftier conception of the true meaning of Easter.

Easter Tidings
All dewy-sweet a rose tree stood,
With roses sprinkled over,
And in the meadow by a wood
Were daffodils and clover;
And yonder by the ferny fells
A happy lark was singing,
And far across the dewy dells
The Easter Bells were ringing
And while alone I went my way
By various down and dingle,
I heard the bells on Easter Day
Harmonious measures mingle
Blest Easter Bells! ring sweet and clear,
Our melancholy stealing,
Bring tidings best of love and cheer
And gladness in your pealing.
Bring joy serene to bless her way,
Afar your music flinging,
Bring peace to her this Easter Day,
Melodiously ringing.

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The Legend of the Rabbit.

There is a curious and very sweet little legend cherished by German children concerning the Easter rabbit. Once upon a time, they tell us, a nice, kind rabbit, who was walking along a quiet woodland road, came across a fine, large nest filled with eggs. The poor mother-hen had been seized by a wicked fox and could not go back to her darling nest, so this kind rabbit slept all night upon it, and when he woke in the morning (it was Easter morning) the nest was full of little, downy, yellow chickens. The chickens thought the rabbit was their own mamma, so they cried out for something to eat, and the rabbit ran about and fetched food for them, and kept them warm and fed until they were all old enough to take care of themselves. Ever since then the rabbit has been the special genius of Easter-time, and this holiday is not complete for German little folks without an "Oster Hase's nest." It holds many a favor and present, serving the same purpose that Christmas stockings and wooden shoes do at Christmas-time.

Easter-Tide With Foreign Nations.

In France, before Easter the priests begin their rounds of visits, blessing and receiving eggs in return. The largest of these were selected and sent as a tribute to the king. After high mass in the Louvre, highly gilded and piled in pyramids, they were carried into the royal presence. Then having been blessed by the chaplain they were distributed among the people. In Italy the same custom was employed. In Russia Easter is "at-home day," as New Year's is with us, and every man carries about a generous supply of hard boiled eggs. These, with Easter greetings, are exchanged with every friend he meets. Ladies who receive have platters of handsomely painted eggs to give away, and a kiss can always be claimed with the egg. Easter week in this country is the great annual wash, which can be compared only to the spring housecleaning of our country. Fun as well as work forms a part of the cleaning. Men with brushes fastened to their feet skate over the floor, while the women accompany their rhythmical movements with song. —Blanche Gardner Spinney, in the Woman's Home Companion.

NEW FACTORY IN TOWN

BENEFITS ATTENDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Don't Buy Anything Abroad That You Can Get Made at Home—Every New Industry or Old One Enlarged is a Help to Us All.

If a new factory is to be erected, men employed, wages paid and profits realized I would rather the factory be my town than in any other town. Why?

First: If I am a wage worker my opportunities of employment will be increased by an enlarged demand for labor close at hand. Even if some of the employes are brought from elsewhere the setting up of the industry will open new avenues of employment, both directly and indirectly.

Second: If I am a farmer the markets for my products will be improved. Every additional eater means a readier sale and possibly a better price for the output of my land, my dairy, my hencoop. The nearer the market is the better for me. Give me a clear field to supply a factory village of five hundred people with their butter, eggs, pork and garden sass," and the other farmers can send their stuff to London, Paris, Bombay and Pekin for ought I care.

Third: If I am a merchant I will live on the folks within easy reach of my store. Unless I am a big gun and have a long distance pull the folks in the towns twenty miles away won't do me much good. Double the population of my town and you double my opportunities.

Fourth: If I own real estate I am very sensitive about comings and goings. Every new man and new family interests my pocket at once. They must abide somewhere. Tenants or customers to somebody they must be. A hundred new families in my town would be a "sweet boon" to my business. By all means locate the factory here. Why, I'll give the land for it myself.

Fifth: If I am a professional man I surely want more people here, more pupils, more patients, more clients, more people to build up the church in this place. The greater my opportunities the more good I can do. Let 'em come here.

Sixth: As a member of the town council, it is my duty to develop the town, to increase its population, add to its means of earning a living, bring vacant land under improvement so that the wealth of the municipality may be enlarged, thus making easier the burden of taxation and enabling the local government to provide better schools, roads, lights for all without hardships any. Every new industry or old one enlarged is a help to us all. Bring the factory here and it shall pay no taxes for ten years.

As it is with the town, so it is with the country. Don't buy anything abroad that you can get made at home. It is bad business policy.

The South and the Tariff.

The Southern people were once, in the days of the Whigs, about equally divided on the tariff question. Virginia sometimes went for the Whigs. So did North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. Alabama came very near casting her vote for General Taylor, and Louisiana has always been a tariff State. The statue of Henry Clay has stood upon our streets for half a century. With the race question out of the way the South would again have successful tariff leaders like those grand Whigs who lived in our history—Prentiss, Sharkey, Hillard, Gus Henry, the eagle orator of Tennessee, the Marshalls of Kentucky, Stephens and Toombs of Georgia, Graham of North Carolina, and others who made national reputations. In fact the South is stronger to-day for protection than she was before the Civil War. Then she was purely an agricultural community. Now we are largely manufacturers, and every part of the South is interested in some kind of industry which objects to foreign competition. We vote protection not only for our sugar, but also for our rice, our lumber, our oranges and our cotton goods. Of course each community has its own special industry in mind when the tariff question is under consideration, but it cannot justly be said of Louisiana or of the South that we are not willing to extend to others what we ask for ourselves.—New Orleans Item.

Protect Our Wool Growers.

There is a fine opportunity for the Senators from Montana, Wyoming and other Western States to be on the alert for the interests of their constituents. The effort is being made to bring up the Kasson reciprocity treaties—which many Senators hold are dead because not ratified within the prescribed time. It is asserted that Senator Cullom, of Illinois, has "given his word that the long delayed treaties shall be acted on, to which there is no objection—if they are acted on rightly."

The treaty which the Northwestern Senators should look out for is that negotiated with the Argentine Republic, which provides for a material reduction in the duty on wool. The effect of the ratification of this treaty upon the great wool growing interests of Montana, and other wool growing States can be appreciated, and the treaty in question should not be ratified.

Reciprocity is all right if carried on along the lines laid down by President McKinley—so that its provisions shall not prove injurious to any American industry. The treaty with the Argentine Republic would prove extremely damaging to the wool interests of the country, and therefore should not be ratified.—Helena (Mont.) Record.

Of Course Not.

The Boston Herald (free trade) is pleased with Congressman Babcock's plan of placing a large line of iron and steel products on the free list, but considers that he is in error in keeping upon the dutiable schedules the crude materials out of which his proposed free manufactured materials are made. "This is neither scientific nor reasonable," says the Herald. Of course it isn't. How could it be scientific and reasonable," and yet be Babcock's plan?

BIG PIER FIRE IN HOBOKEN

Phoenix Liner British Queen and Several Lighters Destroyed.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $1,000,000

Fire Caused by Defective Electric Light Wires—Two Men Lost Their Lives, and Many Injured — Miraculous Escape of the British Queen's Chief Engineer —The Blaze a Most Spectacular One.

New York City.—Hoboken had a great waterfront fire, its second in less than two years. One steamship pier, leased by the Phoenix Line, was destroyed, and the steamship British Queen, of that line, was burned practically to the water's edge. The pier of the Barber Steamship Line was slightly burned, but no serious damage was done there.

The loss was estimated by two fire insurance experts who visited the scene at something less than $1,000,000. They divided it as follows:

Phoenix Line pier, a wooden structure, on piles, $300,000.

The steamship British Queen, which was fastened at the pier, and which was burned out before she could be released, $400,000.

Seven lighters, laden with cottonseed oil and general merchandise, destroyed, and damage to Barber Line pier, under $300,000.

Two men lost their lives and six persons were injured in the fire. Patrick Hussey, a longshoreman, who discovered the fire, inhaled some flame and died in St. Mary's Hospital. Thomas J. Cooney, while at work trying to extinguish the flames on the burning lighters fell overboard and was drowned.

Robert Scott, Chief Engineer of the British Queen, who was thought to have been burned to death in his bunk, reported at Meyer's Hotel in the morning, having passed the night on the steamship Heathburn, the crew of which rescued him from the icy waters of the river. Scott's escape from death was nothing less than miraculous. He was penned on the burning steamship for an hour with the flames roaring on all sides, the blistering skin falling from his face and hands. Then he leaped into the water and swam to a barge. This took fire and Scott had to take to the water again.

He fought his way under the stern of the Heathburn and, seizing the rudder, he clung to it for three-quarters of an hour and then he was rescued. Scott said that he had been sailing the seas since boyhood, but that he never had such a close call before and those who heard his story believed him.

An examination by the marine underwriters, to which was summoned a number of dock laborers and officers of the British Queen, resulted in the announcement that the origin of the fire was a defect in the electric light wires on the pier. It was at first supposed that spontaneous combustion in a number of wicker baskets on the pier had caused the blaze, but investigation showed that these baskets contained personal effects only and could not have caused the fire.

More than a dozen lighters, barges and smaller craft caught fire and had to be cut loose from their moorings and drifted down the river.

Two of the blazing lighters drifted to the east shore of Governor's Island, setting fire to the new landing pier and the bulkhead. The flames spread rapidly over the pier, dangerously menacing the officers' quarters, but a few yards away.

Every battery of artillery was turned out and the soldiers set to work to prevent the flames from spreading. The strong northwesterly wind blowing fiercely across the bay, had sent the flames shooting along the edge of the island. The pier and woodwork only, however, ignited.

Not since the disastrous fire that devastated the Hoboken piers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company almost two years ago has the North River presented such a scene as was occasioned by the fire. From 10 o'clock, when the burning craft began to make their way down stream, until after midnight, when the last flitting rays of flames showed where they were being destroyed in the harbor and on the Jersey flats, the water was as if illuminated by a pyrotechnic display.

In an uneven procession the British Queen, two barges and two lighters each a mass of flames, drifted down the river and into the harbor. From the top of the tall buildings on the New York side of the river the sight was one long to be remembered.

For the two hours during which the fiery procession lasted a canopy of light, alternating from a dim glow to a glare that rendered visible every building on each coast, was thrown over New York, Jersey City, Hoboken and the islands of the upper harbor. From the wreck of the British Queen pillars of flame shot up again and again, casting over an area of miles a light that outlined the sky lines of the cities as clearly as if it were midday.

Every time the flames shot up from the wreck the fleet of tugs came into plain view around her. Streams of water poured from their hose into the seething mass of iron and steel, showing that the liner's towering masts were twisted like reeds by the heat, her iron sides warped, her wooden superstructure a crumbling heap of debris.

Rich Merchant a "Fence."

Marco Bragna, a merchant of wealth, at San Antonio, Texas, has been convicted of receiving stolen property and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Bragna was connected with the organized gang which has been robbing Southwest Texas towns for several years and which was recently broken up.

Three-Cent Carfares For Cleveland.

The three-cent street carfare ordinance has passed the City Council of Cleveland, Ohio.

Personal Mention.

Richard Croker is reported to be buying more land in England.

Abram Garfield, youngest son of the late President, has entered politics in Ohio.

King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra have been married thirty-nine years.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has returned to Washington from a Western speechmaking tour.

Congressman Chester I. Long has been renominated by the Republican convention of the Seventh Kansas District.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

It Passed the Senate by a Vote of 42 to 31.

Six Republicans Against and One Democrat For It—Provisions of the Measure —Foreign Ships Barred.

Washington, D. C.—In the Senate the Subsidy Shipping bill was passed with a number of amendments by a vote of 42 yeas to 31 nays. The amendments do not make any material change in the original purpose of the measure.

Senators Allison and Dolliver, of Iowa; Spooner and Quarles, of Wisconsin, with Proctor and Dillingham, of Vermont, voted with the Democrats, McLaurin, of South Carolina, and Wellington, of Maryland, helped to make up the majority.

The title of the bill passed by the Senate is "To provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and the common defense; to promote commerce and to encourage the deep-sea fisheries." Title one of the measure, as passed, deals with ocean mail steamships and their subsidies. The Postal Subsidy act of 1891 is so amended as to direct the Postmaster-General to enter into contracts for not less than five nor more than fifteen years with American citizens for the carrying of mails on American steamships to such foreign points as will best promote the postal, commercial and maritime interests of the United States; the mail service on such lines to be equitably distributed among the Atlantic, Mexican, Gulf and Pacific ports, and the contracts to be made with the lowest responsible bidder.

The vessels employed in the mail service shall be American built and owned and officered by American officers. During the first two years one-fourth of the crew must be American citizens; during the next three years one-third must be American citizens, and during the remaining life of the contract at least one-half must be American citizens.

The bill was passed, 42 to 31, the detailed vote being as follows: Yeas—Aldrich, Bard, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Clark (Wyo.), Cullom, Deboe, Depew, Dietrich, Dryden, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster (Wash.), Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), Kean, Kearns, Kittredge, McComas, McCumber, McLaurin (S. C.), McMillan, Mason, Mitchell, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Scott, Warren, Wellington and Wetmore—42. Nays—Allison, Bacon, Bailey, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark (Mont.), Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dubois, Foster (La.), Gibson, Harris, Heitfeld, McLaurin (Miss.), Mallory, Martin, Money, Patterson, Pettus, Proctor, Quarles, Rawlins, Spooner, Taliferro, Teller and Vest—31.

MOODY HAS TO BE INTRODUCED

The Coming Secretary of the Navy Has Not Known Officialdom.

Washington, D. C.—Representative Moody, of Massachusetts, who is the Secretary of the Navy after April 1, has not gone about much in official society, although he has been a diner out in fashionable circles. He consequently has had to be introduced to

some members of the Cabinet since his selection to be Secretary of the Navy was announced. He introduced himself to Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, at a White House musical the other night. It was the first time they had met.

Afterward Secretary Wilson introduced Mr. Moody to other members of the Administration, and then Secretary Long took him in hand and introduced him all around.

Lost His Life Saving Wife's Cat.

Albert Davis, an aged farmer, of near Middletown, N. Y., climbed a tree to rescue his wife's pet cat, which had sought refuge from a dog on one of the highest limbs. As the old man neared the cat the limb on which he was standing broke, and he fell forty feet. His skull was fractured and he died while being carried into the house.

Boers Routed the Mounted Troops.

General Kitchener has transmitted to London further details received from General Methuen of the rout of the latter at Twebosch, in South Africa. They show that the British infantry and artillery fought well, but that the mounted troops fled in panic before the onset of the Boers.

He's a Burglar Every February.

In the Supreme Court in Dover, Me., William Micue, charged with burglary, pleaded guilty to the charge, but in extenuation said he was marked at birth, and in February of each year was seized with an uncontrollable impulse to rob. He got eighteen months in prison.

Geronimo Promises to Be Good.

Geronimo, the Indian chief, who has been released at Fort Sill, Okla. Ter., has asked to become a citizen, and has promised to be peaceful.

News of the Toilers.

Fall River (Mass.) manufacturers have agreed to raise the wages of employes.

The coal miners and operators of the Pittsburg district have adopted the wage scale of last year.

Helena (Mont.) labor unions have appointed a committee to make plans for the erection of a labor temple in that city.

Blast furnace workers all over the country will ask for three eight-hour shifts instead of two twelve-hour ones per day

LOST IN SEA OFF CAPE COD

Seven Life-Savers and Five They Sought to Rescue Drowned.

HIGH WAVE UPSET THE LIFEBOAT

Heroic Efforts to Save Crew of a Stranded Barge—Boat Capsized While Returning to Shore—One by One the Helpless Victims Fell Off Into the Raging Sea —Only One Man Saved.

Chatham, Mass.—Seven brave lifesavers, practically the entire crew of the Monomoy station on the south end of Cape Cod, met death at their posts of duty, and with them into the treacherous sea which capsized the lifeboat went five men from the stranded barge Wadena, whom they vainly tried to bring in safely to the shore.

One man, Lemuel Ellis, through the heroic work of Captain Elmer Mayo, of another stranded barge, the John C. Fitzpatrick, was rescued from the bottom of the upturned lifeboat.

All the life-savers came from Cahatan and Harwich. There is no Government pension for those whose husbands and fathers are lost in the life-saving service, so that the lot of the families who are left is a hard one.

The names of those who were lost are:

Life-savers—Marshall N. Eldredge, keeper, South Chatham; Edgar Small, Harwich; Elijah Kendrick, Harwich; Osborn Chase, Harwich; Arthur Rogers, North Harwich; Isaac Thomas Foye, South Chatham, and Valentine Nickerson, Harwich.

From the Barge—William H. Mack, Cleveland; Captain Christian Olsen, Boston; Robert Molanux, Boston, steward of tug Peter Smith; Walter A. Zeved, Cottage City, and Manuel Enos, Cottage City.

Captain Eldredge was a widower, but leaves a son and daughter. Surfman Small leaves a wife and two children. Surfmen Kendrick, Rogers and Foye were married, but had no children. Surfman Chase leaves a wife and two children. Surfman Nickerson leaves a wife and three children.

Captain Eldredge sighted signals of distress on the Wadena. He got out his crew and surf boat, but it took nearly an hour to reach the barge. By that time the tide had turned to the eastward, and a fierce cross sea had been kicked up. Captain Eldredge steered the lifeboat under the lee of the Wadena, and one after another the five men dropped into the boat.

When about half way in a tremendous sea caught the lifeboat under the stern and she went over, throwing all the men into the water. Being used to the sea all the life-savers clung to the boat and managed to pull the Wadena men right along with them. An attempt was made to right the boat, but being full of water the life-savers only managed to get her partially cleared. They had some hope, however, of reaching land, until another wave again capsized the boat.

Mr. Mack was the first to succumb, and one by one they dropped away until there were only four left, and these climbed on the bottom of the overturned boat. All were fearfully exhausted. The four men drifted down in the direction of the Fitzpatrick, where Captain Mayo, of that craft, caught sight of them. With great daring he dropped a dory overboard and jumping into it, started after the exhausted men. Before he reached the lifeboat three of them had fallen into the sea. Ellis managed to hold on and caught the rope which Captain Mayo threw to him. He was dragged aboard, and then Captain Mayo, being an expert surfman, pulled around the point into the smooth water and landed the only survivor of the thirteen who started from the barge.

The disaster is one of the worst that ever happened to a life-saving crew on Cape Cod.

CHILD PLAYED BUTCHER.

Knocked His Younger Brother Senseless Tried Him Up and Started For a Knife.

Middletown, N. Y.—John, the six-year-old son of Charles Haner, of Marshland, came near committing a murder in his effort to carry out a desire to play butcher. The lad's father is a butcher, and the little fellow had often seen his father kill cattle in an old slaughter house near their home, and know just how it was done.

No animal being at hand he selected his younger brother Charles for the slaughter. Procuring a rope he fastened it about the smaller boy's neck, dragged him to the slaughter house, fastened the rope through a ring in the floor and drew his head down to the floor. Then seizing a heavy piece of iron, he struck him on the head, knocking him senseless.

The young butcher then fastened another rope to his victim's feet, and, turning the windlass to which it was attached, trieed his brother's body in the air feet first. Unable to find a knife in the slaughter house, the young butcher hastened to the house and asked his mother for one, saying that he was playing butcher and had a cow just ready to skin.

Suspecting something wrong the mother hastened to the slaughter house. She lost no time in lowering the suspended boy, who regained consciousness in about two hours, and is now apparently no worse for his experience.

Fought Duel at Three Paces.

Reese Evans and A. A. Smith fought a duel with Winchesters at eight feet distance at Purdy Station, Nev. Each received injuries from which death resulted. The quarrel was over a strip of almost worthless land.

Rocked the Boat For Fun; Two Drowned.

Four young men rocked a boat for fun on a millpond near Fayetteville, N. C. The boat upset and two brothers named Underwood were drowned. Ballard and Hales, their companions swam ashore.

Long-Lost Brother Found.

Lewis J. Grant, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has just heard from his brother, Alexander, whom he has not seen for fifty years, and who was supposed to have been murdered by the Ute Indians and Mormons in the Mountain Meadow massacre. Alexander, now seventy years of age, is living at Belgrade, Neb.

Heroic Boy Burned to Death.

While taking cattle from a blazing barn at Westboro, Mo., a fifteen-year-old boy named Dunn was burned to death.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY PLAN

The Republican Caucus Adopts the Payne-Sibley Compromise.

Vote Stood 85 to 31—Beet Sugar Men Fought to the End—Their Amendments Rejected.

Washington, D. C.—By a vote of 85 to 31 the House Republicans decided in favor of the Payne proposition for Cuban reciprocity as amended by Mr. Sibley. Previously they had voted down the Dick and Morris propositions, offered by the beet sugar men.

The proposition as adopted favors a twenty per cent. reciprocal cut in the tariff for Cuba. The Ways and Means leaders accepted the amendment offered by Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, limiting the time for the reduction to December 31, 1903. The immigration was restricted and other features of the Ways and Means proposition remained in the measure.

When the conference met 135 members were present. Mr. Cannon, the Chairman, called the meeting to order. After a wrangle it was agreed that there should be two hours of debate equally divided between the two sides.

Chairman Payne led off the discussion in a five-minute speech. He said the Ways and Means people were willing to agree to a limit being placed on the time the reduction should be in force.

Representative Dick, of Ohio, outlined the stand of the beet sugar people, and proposed, in the form of a resolution, the bounty plan heretofore outlined—the payment to Cuba for three years of twenty per cent. of the duties collected on Cuban imports.

A vote was taken later and the bounty plan was defeated 79 to 57.

Representative Payne closed the debate for the advocates of the twenty per cent. reduction. He urged all Republicans for the sake of party harmony to vote for the proposition, which, he said, was the best could be done under the circumstances.

The first test vote was when the previous question was ordered by 78 to 56. After the defeat of the Dick amendment by 57 to 75, some of the minority withdrew from the chamber.

Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, of the beet sugar forces, offered an amendment taking off the differential on refined sugar. This was defeated, 50 to 72. This cleared the way for the final vote, which was taken at 11.30 o'clock.

The bill will now be pressed and passed, and will then go to the Senate. In spite of the recent indications of Senatorial defection there is practically no doubt, as things stand now, that the upper house will agree to it—probably with amendments, which the House will accept.

A WALL STREET DEFALCATION.

A Trusted Employe Accused of Appropriating $100,000.

New York City.—Charged with appropriating $100,000 belonging to the old Stock Exchange house of C. L. Rathborne & Co., Max C. Mayer, formerly their confidential clerk, was arrested in Bayonne, N. J. His arrest was on a warrant issued in this State by Judge McMahon of the Court of General Sessions under an indictment for grand larceny and forgery. The specific charge was for the theft of $8800.

Mayer was found at the home of his father-in-law, Dr. Fisher. Requisition papers were prepared so that he could be brought to this city for trial.

The prisoner was connected with the firm of C. L. Rathborne & Co. for three years, one of which he was their manager. The frauds are said to have been committed in 1899 and 1900, when the firm was doing a large business and when Mayer had charge of the customers' accounts. The method imputed to him is simple and has been employed many times before in Wall Street. It consisted in carrying fictitious accounts on the books of the firm.

FORMER JUDGE AN EMBEZZLER.

John D. F. Stone Admits Shortage and Surrenders Himself.

Utica, N. Y.—John D. F. Stone, former City Judge, prominent politician and fraternity man, confessed to Justice Scripture that he had embezzled over $5000 in trust funds belonging to the estate of Thomas L. Kingsley.

Stone walked into the Judge's chambers and surrendered himself to the court, stating that he was willing to stand the punishment for his crime. He is about forty-five years old, and has practiced law in this city for many years. He turned over to the court $900 which belonged to the estate.

Stone succeeded Jerry B. Rice as the trustee of the Kingsley estate, and all moneys were turned over to him. Some months ago partition proceedings were begun by heirs, and it was then that the shortage was discovered.

MODEL NURSERY RECEPTION.

The Two-Year-Old Daughter of Senator Dubois Entertains.

Washington, D. C.—Little Elizabeth Dubois, daughter of the Idaho Senator and heroine of the model nursery at the Mothers' Congress, entertained a distinguished company of small people at luncheon.

Elizabeth, who has reached the ripe age of two, received her guests in a model nursery, a duplicate of the one Mrs. Dubois exhibited at the Congress. Eight small fir trees were loaded with presents, including a large box of spring flowers sent by Mrs. Roosevelt.

$100,000,000 For Good Roads.

A bill appropriating $100,000,000 for the construction of good roads throughout the United States has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington by Representative Otey, of Virginia. The money is to be apportioned among the various States.

Tien-Tsin to Be Restored to Chinese.

The Ministers of the Powers at Pekin have decided on the principle of restoring the Chinese Government at Tien-Tsin, thus reversing the decision of the military commanders.

Funston's New Command.

General Frederick Funston has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. He will relieve General MacArthur, who will go to Chicago to command the Department of the Lakes.

Sultan of Wadai Overthrown.

As a result of the revolution in Wadai, which was followed by fierce fighting, the Sultan, Ahmed, has been deposed and Mohammed Dudu, son of the former Sultan, Jusef, has been proclaimed Sultan in his stead.

A good looking horse and poor looking harness is the worst kind of a combination.
Eureka Harness Oil
not only makes the harness and the horse look better, but makes the leather soft and pliable, puts it in condition to last—twice as long as it ordinarily would.
Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.
Give Your Horse a Chance!

Like Unto Like.

"And have I stirred his reason," said the sweet young thing in concluding her story.

"It is the first time," returned the old bachelor, "that I ever heard of insane crying insanity."—Chicago Post.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar size. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect Jan 10th, 1902.

TRAIN SERVICE.

Southbound.

Leave Elizabeth City daily (except Sunday) 2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 4:30, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City " " 9:25, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:05, a. m.

Northbound.

Leave Elizabeth City daily (except Sunday) 11:35, a. m.
Arrive at Edenton " " 12:30, p. m.
Arrive Belhaven " " 5:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City, daily (except Sunday) 5:45 p. m.
Arrive Belhaven " " 6:40 p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SCHEDULE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily except Sunday 12 m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Colerain River landings and Tunis on Chowan River.

Daily steamboat line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C. South bound—Leave Elizabeth City 5:00 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Ocracoke, 8 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamers call at Roanoke Island and intermediate landings.

All steamboat service is subject to conditions of weather. The Company reserves the right to change the hours of leaving without notice and will not be responsible for detention of boats or delays in shipments.

For further information apply to W. B. Selby, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

W. A. KING, Gen'l Manager. H. G. HUGGINS, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

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TERMS REASONABLE.

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The North Carolinian

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R. P. JENKINS. - - - - - Editor.

PASQUOTANK EUMILIATED.

It can be readily believed that many of those who joined in the regrettable demonstration which marked the closing day of the Wilcox trial, an account of which appears elsewhere in this paper, were people of the follow-my-leader class. They believed the accused was guilty, that the crime demanded punishment, and, being approached on the matter, thoughtlessly joined in with the crowd in expressing what they believed to be righteous indignation. Had they stopped to consider that it is one of the cherished principles of our republican form of government that every man, be he ever so humble or ever so depraved, who comes before the bar of justice is entitled to a fair hearing and a fair trial, they might have hesitated. They would, doubtless, have hesitated still more had the fact presented itself to their minds that such action on their part was and would be construed as a direct contempt of court tending to bring into disrespect and disrepute the law of the land. Wild talk in which the courts are recklessly assailed is unfortunately popular on the street corners, but when the ranter himself or any one that is dear to him stands before the bar of justice he tells another story and appeals from the passion of the people to the justice of the law. Ignorance and thoughtlessness can be urged for many who participated in this unfortunate affair. Others there were for whom these excuses cannot be argued. It is a humiliating day for Pasquotank when the action of her citizens renders her justly liable to such a reprimand as that made by Judge Jones, that a majority of her people seemed unwilling to give an accused man a fair trial.

The Carolinian as one of the mouthpieces of this community cannot allow such an incident to pass to the notice of the world unmarked by any signs of local disapproval, and it is with pleasure that it can say that this deplorable occurrence is outspokenly condemned by the leading business men and conservative citizens of our city.

TO OUR READERS.

The North Carolinian Publishing Company, of Elizabeah City, organized for the purpose of publishing a weekly newspaper, with the privilege of making it a daily was incorporated last week. The capital stock is $1,500, which may be increased to $25,000. The incorporators are: Messrs. I M. Meekins, D. O. Newberry and W. T. Phillips.

The Company has secured an option of purchase of this paper's plant and it is expected that the transfer will be perfected April 1st. All bills and subscriptions due to that date are, of course, payable to the present management and can be sent to E. V John administratrix, or R. P. Jenkins, attorney. A prompt settlement is requested. The new management promises to give the district a live paper.

Some of the accounts of the Cropsey case that appeared in the daily journals were astonishingly colored. We respectfully inform the world that our women are not of the blood-thirsty class nor do they hanker for gore as ye reporter would have it believed. Neither have they a predilection for wearing their husband's clothes, nor are lynching bees their delight. The statement that our able and eloquent Solicitor, George Washington Ward, was compelled to rest his anatomy up on a cracker box, chairs being "non sunt", during the progress of the trial is likewise branded as a malicious libel.

Hon. T. G. Skinner of Perquimans in a lengthy article in the News and Observer protests against the primary. He wants no more cats let out of the bag. Looking at it from the democratic standpoint the Hon. T. G. is about right. The "critters" that have already escaped are sufficiently numerous and troublesome to occupy the party's full attention.

The daily reports of the trial in the Cropsey case given by the Charlotte Observer were the best and fairest that have come to our attention. Mr. H. E. Bryant, special correspondent for the Observer, has the reportorial knack. Mr. Bryant was a college mate of the editor's at Chapel Hill, and it was with pleasure that we extended to him the "glad hand".

Nearly every city and town in North Carolina is in some way represented at the Charleston Exposition, in either exhibits or literature, except Elizabeth City. The Carolinian several times called attention, to this important matter but in vain. Betsy must turn over a new leaf and keep up with the band-wagon.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry has shown that out of 1,705,293 illiterates of voting age in this country, 1,132,337 are found in the eleven late Confederate states. **The south must be up and doing.**

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

During the last few days some talk has been excited in the Wilcox-Cropsey case by the publication by W. H. Cropsey in the Norfolk Landmark of the 23rd of a letter from E. F. Aydlett, Esq., attorney for Wilcox, to one Sanford Morton, detective of New York, the letter being a response to a previous letter written from said Morton to Aydlett. The allegation is made that the defense in the Cropsey case was endeavoring to destroy evidence existing against the accused. In order that the truth and the facts in the case may be brought to public attention, the Carolinian, by request, publises the following correspondence and signed statement:

Elizabeth City, N. C., Mch. 25, 1902
Editor of the Landmark,
Norfolk, Va.
Dear Sir:-

I notice in your paper of the 23rd, which was received here yesterday, that W. H. Cropsey states, 'Everything has been done to destroy the evidence against Wilcox and prove his innocence. A New York detective, E M. Connor by name, came here as soon as he heard the news of Nell's disappearance. He told me that the body would be found in Pasquotank river and there would be signs of a blow on her head. He also gave as his opinion that Ex-Sheriff Wilcox and his attorneys were destroying all the evidence possible and to prove that he was correct he went to New York and wrote to E. F. Aydlett, using the name of Sanford Morton. In this letter he made a proposition to destroy evidence against Jim. Mr. Aydlett replied and I have his letter in my pocket. I wish you to publish this in The Landmark for me that the people may know the dirty work that has been done."

You also publish Mr. Aydlett's letter. The statement made by Mr. Cropsey that there was an effort made to destroy evidence against my son is untrue. The reflection that Mr. Cropsey seeks to make upon me and the attorneys is unjust and untrue.

I ask that you copy in your paper, in fairness to me, to my son and his attorneys, the correspondence. The man referred to as a New York detective, E. M. Connor, is the one who came here at the time of Miss Cropsey's disappearance and had been for as much as a month or more when the trial commenced. I knew him when he was here first. To show that the statement made by Mr. Cropsey that the detective made a proposition to destroy evidence against Jim is false I publish a letter which was received by me and not the attorneys, and which was the first letter in the matter, which is as follows:

New York, Jan. 17, 1902.

Mr. Thos. Wilcox, My Dear Sir:—You will probably remember Detective Connor who was sent to Elizabeth City by Andrew G. Cropsey to assist in the search for his missing neice Ella Cropsey. I saw you at Mr. Cropsey's house the day you were arranging with him for a hunt for birds. Both Andrew and William Cropsey are not square men and I will be compelled to sue for my services.

I would not enter into what I consider a conspiracy against your son James to please the Cropseys. My reputation as a detective I will not destroy by engaging in any blackmail or conspiracy cases. I have all the points in a job that was put up against your boy by the Cropseys and their friends which will be of importance when presented to the Grand Jury in your son's behalf.

If you so desire I will come down and meet you at Norfolk, Va. The object in meeting you in Norfolk is to not give the Cropseys and their friends any chance to get on to my line of evidence.

I have about ten (10) days time intervening before I have to go to Buffalo, N. Y., on a case which will keep me about (3) three weeks engaged in the matter. I will come down on condition it will take about (5) days of my time, you pay my expenses going and coming and allow me (5) dollars per day for five days, and if my information is of benefit to your son we can arrange for balance of compensation after my interview with you and your attorney. If you wish me to come down telegraph me at once to this fictitious address Sandford Morton, Mills House, Bleecker St, New York, when you can meet me in Norfolk and where. The object of using ficticious address is to give no chance to operator to spread the news of my coming.

You will undoubtedly receive this communication by the 19th, Monday afternoon, then if you will confer with your attorney and everything is satisfactory telegraph me at once so that I can leave here for Norfolk on 9 p. m. train and arrive in Norfolk the following Thursday morning.

Yours for success,
E. M. Connor,
Alias Sandford Morton, Mills House, Bleecker St, New York City.
Thos. Wilcox, Elizabeth City, N.C.

I also received on the morning that the letter reached here on the 20th a telegram which is as follows:

"New York, Jan. 20, 1902, Thos. Wilcox, ex-Sheriff—Important letter mailed you Saturday, get it.
Sandford Morton."

This letter and telegram show that the statement that the detective made a proposition to destroy evidence against my son is absolutely false. It speaks for itself. I answered his wire as follows:

"Jan. 20, 1902. Sandford Morton, Mills House, Bleecker St, New York.—Have written letter, get it tomorrow.
T. P. Wilcox."

I wrote him that Mr. Aydlett was going to New York on other business and he could see him there. Mr. Aydlett saw him and when he came home he reported to me and the other attorneys that in his opinion he thought best to have nothing to do with Connor. That he did not believe he was worthy of the confidence of any one and that he was unwilling to be a party to do anything against the Cropseys. The matter then dropped.

On Feb 6th the detective, Connor, wrote Mr. Aydlett the following letter:

New York, Feb. 6, 1902. Mr. E. F. Aydlett, My Dear Sir:—The letter took all right, have just returned from second interview with A. G. Cropsey. He is to give me a letter of introduction to the Solicitor of your county who is to furnish me with assistance and information. He is anxious to have me get down there as quick as possible. I informed him I would leave for Elizabeth City on Monday or Tuesday of next week. He claims that there are two important witnesses that are being kept out of the state of North Carolina until they are ready to go to trial for fear the defense will capture them.

Well I will find them and capture them as well. Cropsey is talking of coming down to attend trial. While he is very anxious to have me go he is not willing to meet any of the expense, telling me that conviction is sure and then I can get part of the reward which is a bluff on his part I think. He speaks in the most scurilous manner of Dawson and the Mayor and conveys the idea that they are in Wilcox's interest. Send me some money for expenses for trip to address agreed upon. Early attention is requested on your part, and if terms I proposed are not satisfactory I will leave it to you to arrange as you deem fit.

Yours for success,
Sandford Morton.

This letter was shown to other attorneys. After a conference with me and the attorneys, Mr. Aydlett wrote him the following letter:

Elizabeth City, N.C., Feb, 10, 1902
Mr. Sandford Morton,
New York City,
Dear Sir:-

Your letter 6th received. I have not answered sooner because I was out of town last week attending the Supreme Court. Upon my return home from New York I submitted the matter to Mr. Wilcox and the other three attorneys who appear in the case and the conclusion reached after a full conference was that, while we would be glad to have you and the assistance that you might render, at the same time we would be running too great a risk, because if it should be learned that you were here and that we were receiving any information from you it might result in convicting Wilcox instead of doing him good. They were afraid that the chances were too great of a discovery of why you were here and the risk was too much. Of course, you can understand how we were placed in the matter, as we would be glad of any assistance that we could get, and you could do us great good if we could afford to risk the chance of your being found out. The conclusion reached was that we could not. I suppose that Mr. Wilcox has communicated with you regarding it.

If you should decide to come down and we derived any benefit from it we would not hesitate to compensate you for it, but we could not make any contract and could not have you come down on our account for the reasons given above.

Yours truly, E. F Aydlett"

It was agreed by all that Connor alias Morton was unworthy the confi- of any one and that Mr Aydlett should write him a polite letter such as would not give him offence, as we believe him to be a dangerous man. The letter which was written by Mr. Aydlett of Feb. 10th was sent to New York, and at the time mailed in Elizabeth City the detective was here, which fact was not known to us.

The above is a full statement of all that occured regarding this matter and I leave it to the public to see the desperate efforts being made to impugn the motives and to excite public feeling against, not only my son but his attorneys also. I leave it to the public to judge for itself.

It is apparent from the above that no effort has been made to destroy any evidence, and none has been made in the entire trial upon the part of the defendant, myself or his attorneys and we are willing for the world to know everything that was done,

[Signed] T. P. Wilcox.

When educated men are heard to express a desire to have a human being tortured we see how thin indeed is the veneer of civilization that gilds over the savage.

28 latest Photographs of yourself for 25cts. Postpaid any part of U. S. Send photograph to copy from. Chas. Randall Stock Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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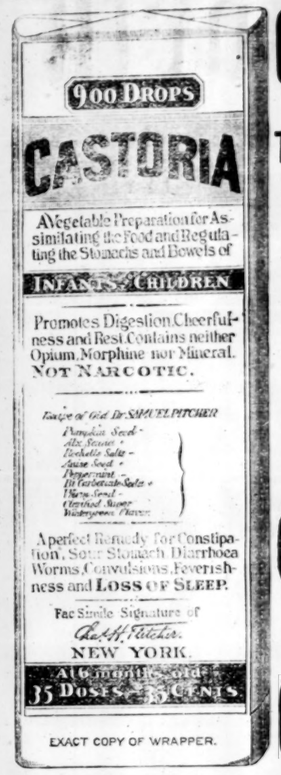
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VII. Gives 30 days grace in the payment of premiums?
VIII. That the net cost is less in The Washington Life of New York than in any other standard old line company doing business in Elizabeth City or the Albemarle District.

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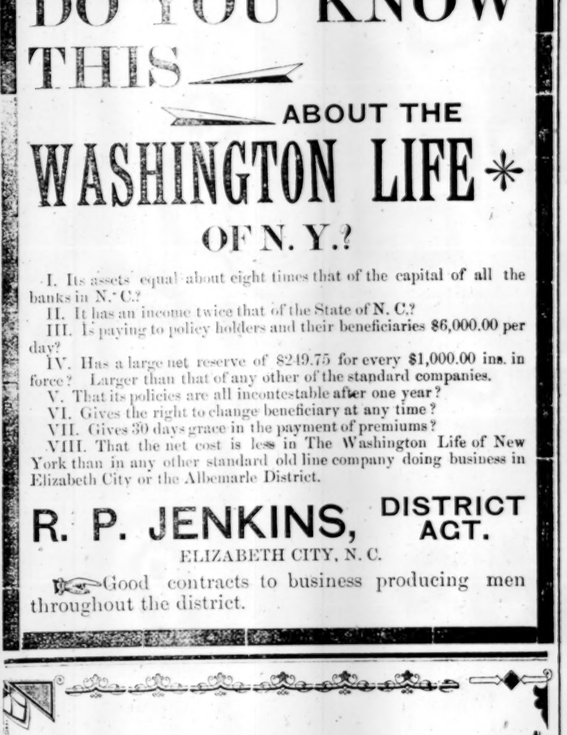

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The opportunity of a life time is at

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Several - Thousand - Dollars

worth of goods to be divided among our customers. The most vigorous reduction since the store opened its doors. You can get what you want for almost nothing. Can we afford it? Yes. We need the room. Read every line. If the wanted merchandise isn't reflected on this announcement, it is surely on the counters. Hundreds of items can't be mentioned.

COME AND SHARE THE BARGAINS.

IT WILL BE A BIG

SAVING FOR YOU

50 doz. Ladies' Black and Fancy Hose, worth 15, 20 and 25 cts.
Clearing price,
12c

3 doz. Men's over Coats, worth $5.00.
Clearing price,
$2.98

Children's Black Hose, sizes 5—9, worth 10 cts.
Clearing price,
5c per pair.

2 doz. Men's Gray over Coats, worth $7.00.
Clearing price,
$4.50

5 doz. Boys' caps, worth 25 cents.
Clearing price,
10c

1 doz. Children over Coats, worth $2.00. Clearing price,
$1.25

2 doz. Boys' over Coats worth $5.
CLEARING PRICE
$3.25

MEN'S FINE HATS GREATLY REDUCED.

CLEARING THEM OUT

Such offers right in the height of the season will astonish the entire trade and will send thousands of enthusiastic buyers to

JONES, RAPER AND CO.

Cor Main and Water Sts.

A POINTER

We are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TAILORING

An exclusive stock of high class fabrics for evening and half dress.

New Spring AND Summer Samples.

Suitings, Trousering,

Your order placed now will receive my promptest attention.

A choice line.

C. RAULFS,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

33 Fearing St. Elizabeth City, N. C.

My Knowledge of the Human Eye

is based upon hard study and practical experiences, this helps greatly in giving you just the kind of glasses you need. We make no mistakes, and are never out of a particular number of lense, so you run no risk by coming here.

Hathaway,

Eyesight Specialist.

EXAMINATION FREE.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor, T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Dr A L Pendleton, W M Baxter, J B Culpepper, J B Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector, R B Whitehurst Treasurer, J. B. Forebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, A. Bell Assistant, J C Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, P W McMullan; Street Commissioner, J F Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John B Griggs; Harbor Master, J Modlin.

Collector of Customs—Palemon Joh.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W B Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: D. H. Tuttle pastor; Baptist: C W. Duke, pastor. Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor. Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. T. S. Davis, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

Colored—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M W; Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White. J. F. Newbold, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education: J C Commander; Charles Reid and E V Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A T Aydlett, Surveyor, J C Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, J. S. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

Stop A Minute!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having qualified as Executrix of the late Palemon John I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleadgt in bar of their recovery.

ELLA V. JOHN,
Executrix.

March 14, 1902.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters

Etc., Etc

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty

Agents.

F. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H Ziegler.

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this Section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty

All kinds of Cabinet Work done

FOR SALE!

FOR SALE—One wood Hot Blast Stove, as good as new. Terms cheap. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—Bed springs, extra strong, nearly new. Price $1.00. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE.—Munsey's Magazine for 1901, also for 1898. Junior Munsey for 1901 and The Cosmopolitan for 1901, each year complete, at 50c the twelve numbers. Twelve Lippincott's Magazines, each with complete novel, for 50c. Also 25 bound books of fiction at 20 cts. each. Inquire at 62 Shepard St.

FOR RENT.

Large, commodious dwelling, containing 11 large, delightful rooms, big halls, wide stairway, handsome internal decorations, beautiful grounds large garden, situated on Shepard St, up-to-date cistern, orchard with fruit trees, fig bushes, etc. Reasonable terms.

APPLY

CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, March 27, 1902.

NOTE.

When you have read this paper mail it to a friend—as good as a letter.

Greensboro gets the Democratic State Convention.

The hens have compromised their strike in compliment to Easter.

Gen Roberts of Gates was in the city last week nursing his congressional boom.

The House passes a bill for the construction of a life-saving station at Ocracoke Island, N. C

The Carolinian would like to have a good, live correspondent in each community. When you hear of any news let us hear from you.

And still another. James Walker the negro who poisoned the whole family of Dr. David T. Tayloe, of the State Board of Medical Examiners, was lynched at Washington, N. C., early Tuesday morning.

So you advise me not to sue, said the client I do, said the lawyer, Well, returned the disappointed client, it seems darned strange that when a man pays for advice he can't get the kind he wants—Life.

The House Committee on Commerce has returned a favorable report for a life saving station at Ocracoke

Long words, like long dresses, frequently hide something wrong about the understanding.

B. F. Patrick and J. Q. Smith have purchased a gasoline boat to run between Greenville and Washington. The boat is 30 feet long by 7½ feet wide, has a capacity for twenty-five passengers and will make a speed of seven miles an hour. —Ex.

Do you like Buckwheat Cakes? If you do try A. F. Toxey & Co. New Buckwheat and Pure aple Syrup.

WANTED To sell interest in good paying business to be established here. Young man preferred. Capital required $750.00. Purchaser will be manager. Good salary attached. Address with references Box 544, Augusta, Ga.

During the past three years the amount paid in premiums on fire insurance policies has been nearly two million dollars more than the amount of losses in North Carolina and now the rate has been raised 25 per cent. It looks as it mutual companies are needed.

A man from the country applied at the post office Monday, asking the cost of mailing a letter. A little questioning drew forth the facts that he was 31 years of age, was married and had a family, and that this was the first time he had ever mailed a letter in his life.—Lexington Dispatch.

An unknown vessel from Kitty Hawk, N.C. was burned to the water's edge fifteen miles southwest of the Oregon Inlet life-saving station. Saturday morning. It was reported by the keeper of the life-saving station over the United States Weather Bureau wires. The fate of the crew has not been learned.

The Carolinian makes its appearance late this week. Our foreman, having a call elsewhere, deserted us in the hour of need. We ask the indulgence of our readers and unto them make low obeisance. May their anathemas, if any they utter, light upon the printer man.

The River and Harbor committee gave North Carolina the hot end of it. Out of an appropriation of over $60,000,000 this state is allowed but $200,000, or about one three-hundreth of the total carried by the bill, notwithstanding she has, except Florida the longest sea-cost line of any state on the Atlantic. Carolina's representatives will fight the bill

In Washington—Down Pennsylvania avenue, came a tattered and torn man. His eyes were blackened his nose was bleeding, and his cheeks were bruised; while he limped painfully, and had one arm in a sling. Did the astute detective who observed him stop and ask him which direction the foot pads had taken? Not he. He said: "Good morning, senator." —Baltimore American.

When you want a barrel of good Flour try A. F. Toxey & Co.'s "I. X. L."

FOR RENT: Brick residence, 96 Main st., six rooms and kitchen, recently renovated, newly painted and papered throughout. Terms reasonable Apply this office.

That tub in the kitchen is mighty unsatisfactory. In these days of villany it's awfully hard to be godly, but every man can be cleanly if he makes use of the Hot and Cold Water Shower Baths at Huckabee's Tonsorial Parlor, Poindexter St. Try them.

Wilcox Found Guilty.

James Wilcox must die. After having been out thirty-six hours, such was the verdict of the jury rendered Saturday night.

The closing scenes of the trial, the earlier stages of which have already been reported in the CAROLINIAN were intensely dramatic. Popular feeling was at the tension point.

Solicitor Ward occupied the morning session Thursday. He made a strong and earnest plea to the jury. The evidence was reviewed in its entirety. The Solicitor claimed that medical testimony showed that a crime had been committed, and circumstantial evidence, almost overwhelming, proved that Wilcox was the perpetrator thereof. The speaker advanced no theory as to the manner in which the deed had been done. That, he said, must be entirely a matter of conjecture. The fact remained that a crime had been committed; Wilcox was the last man seen with the deceased; his time on that fatal night was not satisfactorily accounted for; he had the motive; he had the opportunity; his conduct at the time of and subsequent to the commission of the crime was irreconcilable with the idea of innocence; the state asked for an atonement and demanded a verdict of guilty.

E. F. Aydlett, Esq., chief counsel for the defence, held the floor during the afternoon session. His address, despite the fact that he was handicapped by continued interruptions (first by the exodus, by prearranged plan, of half of the audience from the court room during the early part of his speech and afterwards by the continued clanging of the fire bell situated in the building, a fake alarm) was a strong and powerfully analytic presentation of the case for the defense.

Mr. Aydlett's chief contention was that there was no proof that a crime had been committed. Two physicians gave it as their opinion that the deceased came to her death by violence. A third physician could not give an opinion and a fourth who had been present at the autopsy, for good cause, was not summoned. Medical authority laid down the proposition that in the case of bodies that had been in the water for any length of time, all statements as to bruises and the cause of death must be received with the greatest latitude. The absence of water in the various cavaties proved nothing in a case of this kind. There were 11½ pints of blood in the body. This fluid had been absorbed. Why could not the water in the inner cavaties likewise have been absorbed? On such evidence physicians were able only to give an opinion as to how death was caused. The jury was asked to find it as a fact. Could they do it?

Even admitting that a crime had been committed, Mr. Aydlett further argued, what proof was there of the prisoner's guilt? The motive alleged was flimsy and far-fetched; the evidence as to time was unreliable; the manner in which it was alleged to have been committed was contrary to reason: the bearing of the accused was in accordance with his peculiar nature He asked a verdict for the defendant-ant.

Friday Judge Jones delivered his charge to the jury. It was marked for its fairness and impartiality.

The evidence then was read over to the jury and at 4 o'clock they retired.

At 1:15 o'clock Saturday afternoon the jury came into court and asked for further instructions. The Judge reiterated his former charge, telling the jury the finding of the facts was with them. He could give the law only. The jury then retired for further consultation.

Saturday night the clanging of the court house bell announced that an agreement had been reached.

The jury filed into the court room as the town clock tolled out the hour of 10, G. F. Derrickson was made spokesman. Harney Jennings, clerk, commanded the prisoner to stand, raise his right hand and face the jury.

"Gentlemen," said the clerk, "have you agreed upon your verdict?"

"We have."

"What say you, guilty or not guilty."

"Guilty," responded the foreman.

"In what degree?"

"First."

"So say you all?"

"We do."

The pronouncing of his doom fell upon the ears of the prisoner, but he never moved a muscle A death pallor overspread his face, yet no emotion was apparent,

In delivering his sentence the judge said:

"It is a sad duty I have to perform. It is sadder to me than you, Mr. Wilcox. The jury found the facts; I gave the law. You have had a fair trial. Part of the public were afraid to give it to you.

"I am informed that the movement in the courthouse here Thursday when a crowd marched out was prearranged. I hope such was not the case. If it was true and the offenders brought before me I would send every man, woman and child to jail for contempt. If the move was for a purpose it was a disgrace to the fair name of the county. I hope it did not influence you, gentlemen, in the least.

"The sentence of the court is that James Wilcox be confined in the county jail for 30 days in solitary confinement and that on April 25th between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. at the place of public execution, be hanged by the neck until he is dead, dead, dead, and may God have mercy on your poor soul."

Lawyer Aydlett, for the defense, has appealed the case to the supreme court.

T. P. Wilcox, the father of the prisoner, and E. F. Aydlett, leading counsel, sat near him. His father was very much affected. Mr. Aydlett wept. Mr. Cropsey, father of the dead girl, was also visibly affected. There is general sympathy for the Wilcox family.

"That boy is no more guilty of killing Nell Cropsey than you are," said former Sheriff Wilcox, Jim's father, in a recent interview. "I told him to take the verdict without any demonstation, whatever the jury said, and he did. I think it is God's will and believe it is for the best. If the jury had acquitted Jim I don't believe he would have lived to walk two squares from the court-room. There was a crowd of people all along the shadows around the building, and some of them meant to destroy him if the jury said he ought to be freed. Now there is a good fighting chance."

A "hung" jury or a verdict in the second degree was generally expected.

As the Supreme Court does not meet until September, it is more than probable that it will be 12 months before the case is disposed of finally.

LOCAL MENTION

How about the water-works? Brethren air your views.

Say a good word for the Y. M. C. A, and then contribute your share.

Local Hebrew circles made merry Sunday evening. The occasion was the marriage of Miss. Lavenstein, daughter of one of our leading merchants, to a young Baltamorian.

Are you in favor of the Public Building having a roomy square to itself sufficient to allow of the beautifying of its surroundings with shrubbery and green lawns?

The continued desecration of the graves of the dead in the city's cemetery by the wilful pilfering of flowers from the same, furnishes a text for the pulpit and a cause of action for the law.

No awning wholly or partly of wood should be permitted on Poindexter street. The town commissioners may rest assured that enforcement of such an inhibition would be generally commended.

Go early and get your seats for the Old Maids Convention which is to be held at the Academy Tuesday night April 1st. Tickets on sale Saturday morning at Seligs jewelery Store. Come and help a good cause.

The editor acknowledges an invitation to be present at the Taylor-Skinner nuptials at Hertford on the 1st. The bride that is to be, Miss. Fannie Skinner, is one of Perquiman's fairest daughters, and has a host of friends in this city.

Honor Roll: The following is the honor roll for the Elizabeth City Public School for the month ending March 7th.

Lilian Swain, Bertha Chappel Walter Bembury, Mary Wynn, Lizzie Weeks and Essie Morse.

Our genial townsman, Dr. C. J. Sawyer, is now heard softly humming the following refrain:

"Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"
I'm careless how others agree;
But I've got a new boy at my house, by Jove!
And that's a good answer for me.

Engineers have been busy during the past week surveyeng the right of way for the Elizabeth City and Western, the new railroad to Edenton. The road will enter the city from the western portion, near the Baxter Ice Factory. A water frontage will in all probability be secured on the property of the Riverside Land Co. near the "park".

The Knob's Creek Improvement Company, of Elizabeth City, has been incorporated; stock $15,000.

The incorporters are: Messrs. M. N. Sawyer, P. W. McMullen, I. M. Meekins, T. B. Wilson and E. F. Aydlett, of Elizabeth City. The object of the corporation is the development and improvement of real estate in the eastern portion of this city.

Washington correspondent of the Post:—The selection of a site for the public building in Elizabeth City will be made by H. A. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Congressman Small has taken the position that the question is purely a local one. He hold that it is within the province of the citizens of Elizabeth City to determine that question among themselves and he will take no part in it. There is right much division on the question of choosing a site for the public building.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ARE YOU WISE A great many people suffer through ignorance. They don't know that for all inflammation there is no remedy to equal Mexican Mustang Liniment.

an easy way

and a sure way to treat a case of **Sore Throat** in order to kill disease germs and insure healthy throat action is to take half a glassfull of water put into it a teaspoonful of

Mexican Mustang Liniment

and with this gargle the throat at frequent intervals. Then bathe the outside of the throat thoroughly with the liniment and after doing this pour some on a soft cloth and wrap around the neck. It is a POSITIVE CURE.

25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

IT MAY BE YOU have long been troubled with a running sore or ulcer. Treat it at once with Mexican Mustang Liinment and you can depend upon a speedy cure.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17,

Paul J. Bungart,

ARCHITECT.

Room No. 2 in Citizen's Bank Bldg.
ELIZABETH CITY, - - - N. C.

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

Groceries

—AND—

Confectioners.

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

Our stock is always fresh. Corned Hams, Shoulders and Pork always on hand during cold weather.

We deal in every article kept in a first-class retail Grocery.

Call and examine our stock.

Free deliver of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

A Query For Him.

He had discoursed learnedly, if somewhat waryingly, to his friend on the influence of food upon character.

"Tell me," said he in summing up, "tell me what a man eats and I will tell you what he is."

His friend, though fatigued, was evidently interested.

"There is only one question I wish to ask you," he said.

"Ask it," replied the discourser magnanimously, with an air that said very clearly, "Give me a hard one while you are at it and I'll show you how smart I am."

"It is this," replied the fatigued friend. "How much sage tea would you have to drink to make a wise man of yourself?"

No answer being promptly forthcoming, the conference broke up.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Let a boy follow his natural business tendencies. So many plow horses are being worked in carriages.—Atchison Globe.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** in letter, by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Elizabeth City State Normal School.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Eleventh Annual Session begins Monday, September 2, 1901, and continues thirty-eight weeks.

Under general supervision of Supt. Public Instruction and State Board of Examiners.

Faculty is composed of four, thoroughly qualified instructors.

Educates and trains both Sexes for Teachers. Excellent course of study. Careful attention given to morals and conduct of students. Good library; building will be improved.

Board $6.50 per month; Tuition free; students enter any time; must be 15 years of age; may furnish board and pay $1.50 per month for room.

For Catalogue and other information, Address,
Principal P. W MOORE, A. M.

WE NEED YOU

IN OUR BUSINESS!

If you're not a customer of ours you should be. We are going to keep after you until we get you. After the first purchase you'll come again. The

GROCERY

business is our only business, and we endeavor to treat our customer so satisfactorily that our sales increase every week. We always have the variety and our guarantee goes with all sales.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

YOU OWE US NOTHING

For doing right. The Druggist who desires to grow in confidence of his neighbors has no other safe and sure way open to him. We simply solicit your patronage on the grounds of Pure Drugs, rightly handled, at fair prices. On this basis we will continue to grow. We are in business to make money, but know full well that we must earn your confidence before we can get your patronage.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

- MELICK -

You will find in our store everything with which to furnish a house. Endless variety at prices to suit your purse.

We have some great bargains left over from the holiday trade. Seeing is believing. Come in and let us prove our statements.

P. W. Melick

WILL YOU RIDE?

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Clothing Facts For Thougthful Men.

A well dressed man is usually a successful man. He has more chances in life than a shabby fellow.

There is no necessity of being shabbily dressed when high grade clothes can be bought for the price paid for cheap, shoddy, poorly made goods.

Our suits are trade makers, and every garment must be satisfactory or money will be refunded.

We make a specialty of our made-to-order department, which is under the charge of an expert.

If you want your clothes to fit, buy them of

M. WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

MILES MAY BE RETIRED

He Criticises the War Department's General Staff Bill.

ACT DISPLEASES HIS SUPERIORS

Secretary Root's Measure Is Subversive of the Interests of the Army, He Tells a Senate Committee—Threatens to Resign His Commission if the Bill Is Passed—President Likely to Retire Him

Washington, D. C.—Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, has made more difficult his position as Commanding General of the Army, by criticising the President and Secretary Root before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

While the fact that he made his statements in the capacity of a witness may exempt him from punishment for his criticism, this and other actions which have not met with the approval of the Administration may lead to his forcible retirement by the President.

General Miles declared that if the staff reorganization bill became a law he would resign the office of Commanding General of the Army. He asserted that the bill was calculated to accomplish no purpose except to allow the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General to promote the interests of their personal favorites.

He added that if the bill were passed he could now name the men who would hold the places of honor which it created. These names he did not mention, but he is said to have had Adjutant-General Corbin in mind.

So utterly subversive is this of military discipline that the President and Secretary of War may decide that even though the remarks made by the General were addressed to the Military Committee of the Senate, he had no right to make such an attack upon his superior officers.

Secretary Root was at the White House four hours, and it was presumed that he had conferred with the President regarding General Miles' conduct. He denied that this was the case, and added: "I am sorry that General Miles is opposed to the bill, because it means much for the efficiency of the Army. Under the proposed bill he would hold the office of chief of staff and have largely increased powers."

General Miles' threat that he would resign from the Army if the bill became a law was based upon the view that it was subversive of the interests of the military establishment, and he declared that he did not intend to be a party to such a proceeding, even if he had to relinquish his office.

Section 7 of the Root Army bill provides for the assignment of the senior general officer of the Army to command "such portion of the Army as the President may direct or be detailed to duty in the general staff corps. All duties prescribed by law for the Commanding General shall be performed by the chief of the general staff, or other general officer designated by the Secretary of War."

The unity of the Army would be destroyed, General Miles predicted, if this provision should be enacted into law.

MANY LIVES LOST IN STORM.

15,000 Sheep and Cattle and 500 Horses Also Perish in It.

St. Paul, Minn.—Reports of loss of life in the great storm that swept over North Dakota show that at least fifteen deaths resulted from freezing, with the prospect that the number of persons dost will be much larger. The aggregate loss of live stock will reach 10,000 sheep, 5000 cattle and perhaps 500 or 600 horses.

On the Great Northern Railroad five carloads of valuable horses and a train load of cattle were frozen to death in the cars. Ranchmen and farmers have been found frozen and the carcasses of their horses found near them, showing great struggles to reach places of shelter. It may be a month or more before the exact number of fatalities can be accurately ascertained, for it is believed that many strangers out on the prairie selecting homes were overtaken by the storm whose bodies cannot be found until the snow melts.

RICH WIDOW DROPS TO DEATH.

Her Body Found on Top of the Passenger Elevator in Her Home.

Boston, Mass.—Mrs. Julia Blanche French, widow of Benjamin French, a litigant in more legal actions than any other woman in Massachusetts, was found dead at her home. The house, in which she had lived almost as a recluse, was broken into and her body was discovered lying upon the top of the passenger elevator. She had evidently fallen from the third story, a distance of about forty feet. There is no suspicion that her death was other than accidental.

Mrs. French, besides being the owner of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property, at one time had as many as thirty different cases pending in which she was interested.

Crowninshield a Rear-Admiral Now.

The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Captain A. S. Crowninshield to be a Rear-Admiral. There was no comment upon the nomination.

War Tax Repeal Bill Passed.

The War Revenue Reduction bill has passed the United States Senate without a division or a yea and nay vote. It has already passed the House and now will become a law.

Congressional Seat Declared Vacant.

In the contested election case of William H. Horton vs. James J. Butler, from the Twelfth Missouri District, the Republican members of Election Committee No. 1 of the House of Representatives at Washington, have decided to recommend that the seat be declared vacant.

Prince Henry Back to Duty.

Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia has hoisted his pennant on the battleship Kaiser Friedrich III. as commander of the squadron in Kiel waters.

Sporting Brevities.

Yale has defeated Harvard at hockey; score, 5 to 3.

Trotting by electric light will be tried this year at the Syracuse (N. Y.) fair.

The Toronto Rowing Club is the oldest rowing organization in America.

H. M. Angell, of San Francisco, is checker champion of the Pacific coast.

An all-Canada football team will make a tour of England, starting in November.

W. C. Whitney's $40,000 filly Endurance by Right has narrowly escaped death from penumonia.

John Ganzel has signed a contract to play first base and captain the Louisville team in the American Association.

L. P. M. Ittel, of Pittsburg, Pa., with a score of 2458, established a new record for the 100 shot rifle championship.

"Dummy" Taylor, the deaf mute baseball pitcher, has signed with Cleveland for the season of 1902. He leaves the National to come to the American League.

C. B. Cory, of Boston, has won the chief cup in the three days' golf tournament at Palm Beach, Fla. The consolation cup has been won by C. L. Tappin, of Westbrook.

GIRL WAIF AN HEIRESS

Baby Whom Millionaire Found in Train Wreck Gets a Fortune.

Both Father and Mother of the Infant Were Killed in the Disaster Which Her Benefactor Witnessed.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The will of Frank Conger, of Brooklyn, who died a few days ago in Detroit, as filed with the Surrogate here, bequeaths his estate of $6,000,000 to his adopted daughter, Oressa Stewart Conger. The girl is now about thirteen years old. Her mother was killed in a railroad wreck in Hamburg, N. Y., twelve years ago. Mr. Conger took the babe out of her dying mother's arms and adopted her as his child. The parents of the girl were the Rev. E. E. Stewart and wife, of Rochester, both of whom were killed in the wreck. Mr. Conger's business offices were in New York City and his home was in Brooklyn. The child has been attending a public school in Brooklyn.

The baby was found in the wreckage, half covered with snow, and its beauty and helplessness touched both Conger and his wife, who also was on the train. He saw in the child's dress a Masonic emblem, and being a member of the Mystic Shrine, he did not hesitate to adopt it. He applied to the baby's grandparents for a release for adoption, which was granted.

The child lived with her new-found parents in Groton, N. Y., and as she grew up was surrounded by every luxury. Mr. Conger was President of both National banks in the town, President of the Groton Bridge Company, the leading industry of the town; principal owner of the Universal Safety Tread Company, of the Groton Carriage Works, the Conger Manufacturing Company, the American Visible Typewriter Company and the Conger Produce Company. He transferred his bridge company to the Bridge Trust and made $1,000,000 by the deal.

PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Bill Passed by the Senate by a Vote of 52 to 15.

Washington, D. C.—The bill for the protection of the President passed the Senate by a vote of 52 to 15, after futile attempts had been made by the Democrats to amend it so as to strike out the clauses which they believe to be impairments of the rights of the citizen. The bill has been generally referred to as an anti-Anarchy bill, but it is merely what its title declares it to be, and the real anti-Anarchy bill is now in the Committee on Judiciary, from which it will probably be reported.

The bill provides that any person within the United States who shall wilfully and maliciously kill the President or any officer on whom the duties of the President may devolve, or any sovereign of a foreign country, or shall attempt to kill any of the persons named, shall suffer death; that any person who shall aid, abet, devise, or counsel the killing of any of the persons named, or shall conspire to accomplish their death, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years; that any person who shall threaten to kill, or advise or counsel another to kill the President, or any official on whom the duties of the President may devolve, shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years; that any person who shall wilfully aid in the escape of any person guilty of any of the offenses mentioned shall be deemed an accomplice and shall be punished as a principal. The Secretary of War is directed to detail from the Regular Army a guard of officers and men to protect the President, "without any unnecessary display," and the Secretary is authorized to make such regulations as to dress, arms, and equipment of such guard.

SUCCESS OF WIRELESS TELEPHONY

Indistinct Sounds Heard at a Distance of One-third of a Mile.

Washington, D. C.—A practical test of wireless telephony over a distance of a third of a mile was conducted on the Potomac River, just above the city, with partial success. Small instruments were used.

A wire was grounded on the shore and wires from a small boat, stationed a third of a mile across the water were dropped over the stern. With the instruments in operation those who participated in the tests announced that they recognized the sound of a harmonica, though it was partially indistinct, and also heard human voices engaged in counting at the other end.

Similar experiments overland were conducted with more satisfactory results.

WOMAN MASQUERADED AS A MAN

John Green Posed For Thirty-five Years as a Husband.

Petersburg, Va.—Ettrick, a small manufacturing village near this city, had a genuine sensation in the discovery that John Green, a person who has posed before the world for thirty-five years as a married man, was a woman. She died from a complication of diseases, in the seventy-fifth year of her age, and the discovery was made by neighbors who were called in to prepare the body for burial. The wife in the partnership survives. The woman came to the village from Raleigh N. C., about two months ago, and belonged to the laboring class.

Many Political Arrests in Hayti.

The political situation in Hayti is becoming critical. The authorities continue to make arrests, prisoners of importance being taken on board a warship in Port-au-Prince Harbor.

Reply of France and Russia.

A conjoint Russo-French declaration has been sent to all the Powers, announcing satisfaction of the two Governments with the purpose of the Anglo-Japanese convention, and announcing their intention to respect the integrity of China, but reserving the right to take measures to protect their interests there.

Will Retaliate Upon Germany.

Authorities at Washington are prepared to retaliate upon Germany for exclusion of American meats.

Labor World.

The painters in Manchester, N. H., demand a raise in wages from $1.75 a day to $2.

The present wage scale in the Massillon (Ohio) district has been accepted by the miners.

Reports from labor unions show that over 25,000 men were thrown out of work by the recent floods in the Virginias.

At Decatur, Ill., the painters have gained five cents per hour, bricklayers ten cents and nine hours, without a strike.

Two hundred bricklayers in Columbus, Ohio, have struck for fifty-five cents an hour.

All the textile corporations in Fall River, Mass., have granted the ten per cent. advance in wages to take effect immediately.

Now that a wage scale has been adopted, there is no longer any danger of a strike this year among the 50,000 miners in the Pittsburg district.

Organized workers in Illinois are endeavoring to have the machinery removed from the State Penitentiary in order to lessen the production of convict-made goods.

FAIR ESTATE FOR THE HEIRS

Supreme Court Declares the Trust Clause in the Will Invalid.

MILLIONS TO BE DISTRIBUTED

Senator Fair's Plan to Hand His Large Estate Down to His Children's Children is Defeated—Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Will Share Fortune With Brother.

San Francisco, Cal.—By a decision rendered in the Supreme Court of California, the trust clause in the will of former United States Senator James G. Fair, so far as it pertains to the personal property of his estate, is declared invalid, and an order of distribution by Superior Judge James M. Troutt to the children, Charles L. Fair, Mrs. Theresa Oelrichs and Mrs. Virginia Fair Vanderbilt, is affirmed.

The effect of the decision in reality is the complete dissolution of the trust, which the late millionaire sought to create, for the purpose of passing the final distribution of his property beyond his children and to their heirs, vouchsafing for them in the meantime the net monthly income of the estate as a life interest. By a former decision the trust was invalidated, so far as it related to the real property which was ordered distributed.

The trustees contended, however, that this decision did not extend in effect to the personal property, valued at between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000. On the order of Judge Troutt for a distribution to the Fair children of that portion of the estate they prosecuted the appeal which is now determined in the court of last resort. The personal property therefore now is subject to distribution.

James G. Fair died in San Francisco in December, 1894, leaving an estate then valued at $15,000,000. The will, which was found after his death, and which had been drawn three months previous, was a remarkable document, though all its terms seemed legally correct. Its curious feature was a trust clause which virtually entailed the big estate through one generation. After minor bequests to his brothers and relatives former Senator Fair left the income of his estate in equal shares to his three children, two daughters, who now are Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and one son, Charles L. Fair, during their lives. After the death of the last survivor of these children, the trustees were empowered to convey one-quarter of the estate each to the heirs of the daughters.

Various self-styled widows appeared as claimants, but it was reserved for Mrs. Nettie R. Craven to carry consternation into the heirs' camp when she came forward with a will that became famous as the "pencilled will," and deeds to property worth $2,500,000.

This will resembled the one filed, except that it divided the property absolutely, without any trust, and included a legacy for Mrs. Craven. The heirs tried to buy Mrs. Craven off, but negotiations failed and a long contest in the courts followed.

YOUNG HANGED AT MT. HOLLY.

He Was One of the Murderers of Farmer Hunter, at Riverside, N. J.

Mt. Holly, N. J.—John Young was hanged here for complicity in the murder of Washington Hunter, the Riverside farmer. Young was marched to the scaffold accompanied by his spiritual adviser. Every step was firm, and the prisoner showed no signs of weakening. The noose was adjusted without delay. The trap fell, and the body dropped six feet. Death was almost instantaneous.

The crime for which Young was hanged was committed January 25, 1901. He, with two other men—Chas. Brown, who was hanged in December last, and Otto Keller—went from a saloon in New York City, where the crime was planned, to Riverside, N. J., intending to rob Farmer Hunter for whom Young had worked. They arrived at the Hunter home about midnight and attacked the old man, inflicting injuries which resulted in his death.

RUSSIAN COLONEL A TRAITOR

Sentenced to Death For Revealing Military Secrets to Foreign Power.

Vienna.—About sixty arrests have been made in connection with the condemnation to death by a court-martial at Warsaw of a Russian colonel named Grimm for the systematic revelation of military secrets to a foreign Power. Among the persons apprehended are a number of Russian officers of high rank.

It is asserted that Colonel Grimm during ten years has revealed to Germany every plan prepared by Russia in the eventuality of war between the two countries. The discovery was due to Colonel Grimm's wife, who denounced her husband in revenge for his having paid court to another woman.

Chinese Rebels Victorious.

The rebels in the southern provinces of China continue to crushingly defeat the imperial troops. General Ma and Marshal Su report that it is impossible to suppress the rebellion with the troops they have, and the Viceroy of Canton has asked the Viceroy of Chili for reinforcements.

Increase in Insurance Rates.

New York underwriters have advanced insurance rates owing to the recent extensive fires.

Cuban Reciprocity Bill Introduced.

Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, has introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington the bill entitled "To provide for reciprocal trade relations with Cuba," as a result of the Republican conference decision. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means by the Speaker.

King Edward's Dinner to the Poor.

King Edward has arranged to provide a coronation dinner for 500,000 of the poor of London.

Minor Mention.

Liverpool, England, has 1460 policemen.

A Spanish war memorial tablet has been unveiled on the steamship St. Paul.

Busy times are reported from New Hampshire. There is little or no idleness.

Illinois has appropriated $250,000 for an exhibit at the great St. Louis exposition.

Ribbon makers on the Continent say that their industry has suffered greatly because of the popularity of the bicycle.

A $350,000 sugar mill, to be paid for out of the proceeds of convict plantations, is to be built by the State of Texas.

Governor McBride, of Washington State, has announced his intention to dismiss any State employe who accepts a pass over a railroad.

The London War Office has placed an order in Switzerland for 100,000 pairs of boots, the contract to continue three years, amounting to 300,000 pairs.

The Direct Legislation bill in Massachusetts has been indorsed by more than 500 labor unions, comprising a membership of more than 100,000 workers.

NO BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE

Cracksmen Now Use a Chemical Compound Known as Thermite.

Treasury Experts Report That the Thickest Steel Cuts Like Lead When Subjected to Its Emollient Action.

Washington, D. C.—There is no such thing as a burglar-proof vault or safe, according to a report that has been submitted by Treasury experts to Assistant Secretary Taylor.

The best tempered steel, no matter how thick, is not proof against a new chemical compound which up-to-date professional cracksmen have learned to use. This compound, called thermite, when mixed with magnesium powder, will destroy the hardness of the metal and rob it of its temper, enabling a burglar with ordinary tools to cut into it as though it were lead. For this reason Mr. Taylor believes the Treasury ought not to continue to expend large sums of money in the construction of so-called burglar-proof vaults and strong boxes in which to store Government funds.

The investigation of the reality of the security afforded by these steel structures was made by J. E. Powell, the chief mechanical and electrical engineer of the Treasury, and John P. Bergin, vault, safe and lock expert. These men went to Chicago and other cities and made experiments with thermite and also with electricity. They have come back to Washington convinced that the present value of safes and vaults as against burglars is much overestimated. An application of thermite and magnesium made to a steel plate of the highest temper and five-eighths of an inch in thickness reduced the metal to a condition rendering it possible to cut a hole through it with an ordinary chisel.

The experts have recommended that the best means of security against professional cracksmen is to be found in an electrical signal system, which when disarranged by burglars or thieves, will sound an alarm.

Messrs. Powell and Bergin have submitted a set of conclusions and recommendations as a result of their investigations. They say that, inasmuch as the best types of safes and vaults are not invulnerable, it would be advisable, in their judgment, for the Government to install alarm systems in the new vaults now being constructed at the New York Custom House, at the Sub-Treasury in Philadelphia and wherever else Government moneys are kept.

THE EVACUATION OF BOSTON.

A Monument in Commemoration of the Historic Event Dedicated.

Boston, Mass. — On Dorchester Heights, South Boston, where 126 years ago the breastworks of the Colonial

DORCHESTER HEIGHTS MONUMENT.

army compelled the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, a monument of white granite has been dedicated.

SPRING BUSINESS MOVING.

Most Sanguine Expectations Being Realized in Nearly All Sections.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Outside of Massachusetts the labor situation is exceptionally free from controversy, and even in the coal mines there is less than the usual agitation as April approaches. Distribution of spring merchandise is making rapid progress, the most sanguine expectations being fully realized in all sections outside the strike area."

Bradstreet's says: "The week ends more favorable than it began. This is particularly true of weather conditions and of affairs industrial, which have improved greatly in various sections of the country."

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

House Democrats Will Endeavor to Force Action by Congress.

Washington, D. C.—The Democratic members of the House, at a caucus, unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that Congress "should express the sympathy of the American people for the struggling Boer republics," and pledging themselves to use their utmost endeavors to "force" the committees to report resolutions expressing such sympathy if only that Congress might have an opportunity to act.

In pursuance of the action of the caucus a resolution will be framed for introduction in the House, and hereafter the Democrats will do everything in their power to secure action on it.

Big Exodus Alarms Greece.

The increase in Grecian emigration is seriously alarming the Government. During the last few weeks 1000 young people have left Greece to seek their fortunes in the United States. The press is calling on the Government to introduce a measure to check this exodus.

Marconi Messages Intercepted.

A British warship has intercepted Marconi messages between ships and shore, and the German Government has adopted a rival system.

Western Farmers Suffer Hunger.

Hundreds of farmers in the Ozark Hills of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas, whose crops failed during last summer's droughts are living on very short rations. It is estimated that probably ten per cent. of the population in the district has felt the bitter pangs of hunger, but offers of aid have been refused

Spring Trade of Good Volume.

Advices from all sections indicate an expanding volume of spring trade and a prevalent feeling of hopefulness with regard to the future.

Lynched in Louisiana.

A mob of thirty men took John Woodward, the negro murderer of a white planter, Len C. Calvitt, from the Concordia Paris prison at Vidalia, La., and strung him to a pecan tree within 300 yards of the jail. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that the man "came to his death by hanging at the hands of unknown parties."

Malicious Falsification Charged.

Malicious falsification has been charged in the debate on the war scandals in the British House of Commons.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	—	@	29
Firsts	27	@	28
Seconds	25	@	26
State dairy tubs, extra	—	@	27
Imitation creamery	19	@	24
Factory, fancy	—	@	21
Low grades	17	@	18
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	11¾	@	12
Small	—	@	13
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	9
Full skims	3	@	3½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	16½	@	17
State and Penn	16½	@	17
Western—Choice	16¼	@	16½
Southern—Choice	16	@	16¼
Duck eggs	30	@	34
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 15	@	2 17½
Medium, choice	1 70	@	1 72½
Pea, choice	1 67½	@	1 72½
Red kidney, choice	2 10	@	2 12½
White kidney, choice	2 25	@	2 30
Yellow eye, choice	2 20	@	2 23
Lima, Cal.	—	@	3 15
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 50
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Winesap, per bbl.	3 25	@	4 00
Greening, per bbl.	3 00	@	6 00
Ben Davis, per bbl.	3 25	@	3 75
Baldwin, per bbl.	3 50	@	4 50
York Imperial, per bbl.	3 25	@	3 75
Northern Spy, per bbl.	3 25	@	5 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl.	7 50	@	8 50
Jersey, prime, per bbl.	5 75	@	6 25
Strawberries, per qt.	14	@	25
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.	—	@	12½
Chickens, per lb.	—	@	12
Roosters, per lb.	8½	@	11
Turkeys, per lb.	—	@	13
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, per pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeon., per pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.	8	@	13
Capons, Phila., per lb.	13	@	22
Fowls, Western, per lb.	8	@	12
Broilers, Phila., per lb.	24	@	27
Chickens, State, per lb.	11	@	13
Ducks, Western, per lb.	9	@	14
Geese, Western, per lb.	7	@	10
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb.	17	@	18
Common to medium	13	@	15
1900, choice	12½	@	13
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	17	@	18
1900, choice	12½	@	13
1900, common to prime	8	@	12
FURS.			
Red fox	2 00	@	4 00
Gray fox	75	@	85
Marten	2 00	@	12 00
Skunk, black	1 20	@	1 40
Skunk, striped	30	@	40
Raccoon	90	@	1 25
Opossum	12	@	60
Mink	2 50	@	3 50
Muskrat	9	@	13
Muskrat, kits	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.	—	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb.	85	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb.	75	@	80
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	62½	@	65
Straw, long rye	75	@	82½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Maine, per sack	2 30	@	2 50
N. Y. State, per sack	2 15	@	2 25
Sweets, N. J., per bbl.	3 50	@	4 25
Onions, State, per bag	3 50	@	3 65
Orange Co., per bag	1 50	@	3 25
Connecticut, red, per bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Cabbage, State, per crate	1 00	@	1 12
Turnips, per bbl.	75	@	80
String beans, per basket	3 00	@	4 00
Egg plant, per box	3 00	@	5 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@	3 25
Cauliflower, per case	1 00	@	2 00
Peppers, per carrier	2 50	@	3 50
Spinach, per bbl.	75	@	1 50
Celery, per dozen	8	@	30
Lettuce, per basket	75	@	2 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt.	12	@	18
Kale, per bbl.	25	@	1 00
Squash, per bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Beets, per crate	1 50	@	2 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	4 00
Peas, per crate	1 50	@	3 50
Parsley, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	4 00
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb.	30	@	31
Ginseng, Northern, per lb.	5 00	@	6 00
Honey, State, Clover, per lb	12	@	15
GAME.			
Wild ducks, canvas, per pair	2 50	@	3 00
Redhead, per pair	1 50	@	2 00
Mallard, per pair	75	@	1 00
Teal, per pair	60	@	75
Rabbits, per pair	5	@	8
Jack rabbits	20	@	25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 95	@	4 50
Spring patents	3 90	@	4 20
Wheat—No. 1 N. N. Y.	82⅝	@	83⅞
No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	83½
No. 2 red	86¾	@	88¾
Corn—No. 2	68¾	@	69¼
Oats—No. 2 white	53	@	53½
Track mixed	52	@	53
Rye—Western	64¼	@	64¾
State	60	@	61
Lard, city	9.10c.	@	9.25c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12
Calves, city dressed, Country dressed	9	@	12½
	6	@	11½
Sheep, per 100 lb.	4 25	@	5 50
Lambs, per 100 lb.	6 75	@	7 00
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	6 65	@	6 70
Country dressed, per lb.	6	@	8½

Corn in Farmers' Hands.

Corn prices have been well maintained owing to continued light receipts, but there has been no activity in the trade in this cereal. The estimate that twenty-nine per cent. of the crop was in farmers' hands is construed as meaning about 400,000,000 bushels.

Too Large a Wheat Crop.

The Provinces of Manitoba and Assiniboia, Canada, are suffering from too large a crop of wheat. So much grain was raised in these provinces last fall that there is no way of getting it to market, and no possibility of storing it in terminal elevators.

Maple Sugar Prospects.

The maple sugar season in Vermont has opened much earlier than usual this year, and there has been a good flow of excellent sap. Farmers predict that more sugar will be made this year than in any one of the last five seasons.

Boot and Shoe Trade Quiet.

The boot and shoe trade has been quiet, but general business conditions seem to assure a good run of fall orders to factories a little later in the season.

Steel Trust Refuses Orders.

The Steel Trust is now confronted with the necessity of placing large orders abroad for steel rails and other steel products. It must import these articles to fill existing contracts, and it is now declining to receive orders for 1902 in most of its departments.

Big Demand For Iron and Steel.

A good business has been done in manufactured iron and steel, and notably in materials for structural work and for the making of agriculture implements. Values continue strong, with an upward tendency.

Foreign Demand For Wheat.

There has been a fair foreign demand for wheat, especially for the spring variety, and considerable business is reported to have been done in Manitoba wheat for shipment in bond through Atlantic ports on the opening of lake navigation.

Movement of Northwestern Wheat.

The interior movement of wheat has been moderate, but the tendency is toward an enlargement of shipments from the Northwest, where country elevator stocks would be subject to taxation on April 1.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A Republican House caucus designated F. B. Lyons, of Cuba, N. Y., as doorkeeper of the House to succeed William J. Glenn, deceased.

The resignation of William M. Johnson, First Assistant Postmaster-General, was accepted by President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt decided not to reappoint Commissioner-General of Immigration Powderly, and will name for the place Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Senor Concha, the new Colombian Minister, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations decided that the House must confirm commercial treaties to make them operative.

The Senate ratified the provision of the Hague conference relating to conduct of war.

W. A. Rodenburg, of Illinois, resigned from the United States Civil Service Commission.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Manila declared a quarantine against Hong Kong because of cholera at the latter port.

Givera, the insurgent leader, issued a proclamation in the Island of Samar, P. I., declaring that he had succeeded General Lukban, who was captured by the Americans.

The editor and proprietor of the San Juan (Porto Rico) News, H. S. Bird, was acquitted of the charge of criminally libeling the San Juan District Court.

Governor Hunt returned to San Juan from his tour of inspection of Porto Rico. He reported good crop prospects and the island generally prosperous.

DOMESTIC.

A campaign against euchre was started by ministers in Wheeling, W. Va.

The Council and Board of Trade of Jacksonville, Fla., decided to furnish a site and $5000 annually to maintain a $50,000 library offered by Andrew Carnegie on these conditions.

Four laborers in New York City were buried under a sand bank, two being killed.

Remorseful because of his arrest on the charge of insulting a woman, Edwin Douglass, a well educated young Englishman, committed suicide in a cell in a police station in Buffalo, N. Y.

Three Italians fell from a skiff and were drowned at Spring Valley, Ill.

The Central University at Danville, Ky., raised the $25,000 needed to secure a like sum from Thomas H. Swope, of Kansas City, Mo.

An explosion in Edwards's sawmill at Huntington, W. Va., killed two and injured six men.

The steamer European cleared from New Orleans, La., with 1150 horses for South Africa.

The severe storm in the Northwest ended, but intense cold followed, and there was much suffering and some loss of life in the Dakotas and Montana.

All the mills in Fall River, Mass., resumed except the Sagamore, where labor troubles were still unsettled.

Bellamy Storer, United States Minister to Spain, denied that his return to this country was connected with political affairs.

While leaning over a piece of machinery at Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Josephine Stevens had her hair torn off. She was fatally injured.

Six deaths occurred on the transport Sheridan, which reached San Francisco, Cal., from Manila.

Illinois' contribution to the McKinley memorial fund amounted to $33,063.

Suddenly becoming insane, Lafe Yerkey, of Flint, W. Va., killed his wife with a hatchet and then cut his own throat.

On the gallows at Anderson, S. C., Oliver Greer, colored, confessed assaulting a white woman, for which crime he was being hanged.

Announcement of the gift by Andrew Carnegie of $175,000 for a library at Albany, N. Y., was made.

It was feared that a strike affecting most of the textile industries at Fall River, Mass., would take place.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company decided to issue $50,000,000 of bonds to cover its Hudson River tunnel and other expenses.

FOREIGN.

The Natal Civil Treason Court was disbanded. Hereafter persons charged with treason will be tried by court-martial.

The United States cruiser Albany and the gunboat Nashville arrived at Villefranche, France.

A fire in the naval arsenal at Valparaiso, Chile, did $1,000,000 damage.

Ten thousand Russian students trying to form a procession in St. Petersburg were attacked and dispersed by police and troops.

It was reported in Berlin that United States Ambassador White will retire next November.

Messrs. Bainbridge and Ragsdale were appointed to adjust claims of Americans, at Pekin, China.

An Englishman named Kennedy was thrown in prison in Ecuador.

The Hohenzollern sailed from Bermuda, where its officers exchanged courtesies with the British officials.

Venezuelan insurgents displayed increased activity, and captured the port of Guanta and Margarita Island. President Castro, it was said, would take the field in person against the rebels.

The Folkething, by a vote of 88 to 7, approved the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

King Edward held his first "evening court," the most brilliant function seen at Buckingham Palace since the early days of Queen Victoria's reign.

King Edward's proposed visit to Ireland was abandoned, owing to the disturbed conditions in the island.

Two German newspaper men were sentenced to fine and imprisonment for printing a false report about Emperor William.

Marshal Su defeated the Kwangsi rebels at Lungchow, China, and expected to suppress the rising in a month.

The Bank of St. Petersburg, at Azor, was insolvent.

The Bankers' Commission, at Pekin, accepted the February installment, amounting to 1,820,000 taels, of the Chinese indemnity. Trouble over the division caused the delay in the acceptance.

Sale of Birds For Bonnets.

The Illinois Audubon Society will try to stop the wearing of seagulls and terns for bonnet decorations. The society, as moral suasion with the women has not been effective, has decided to get after the dealers. Every millinery house in Chicago has been served with a notice that the selling of skins of gulls, terns and song birds is illegal under the law of Illinois. A committee will visit the retail milliners and will point out the birds in stock which it is unlawful to sell. The committee will then request that the prohibited birdskins be returned to the supply house from which they were purchased. If the merchants agree to do this they will not be prosecuted.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars sent free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The lands reclaimed by irrigation in California, Colorado and other Western States aggregate 6,500,000 acres.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Ocean steamers can ascend the St. Lawrence River 986 miles.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists', 25c. Sample mailed Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A seal has been known to remain twenty-five minutes under water.

A Lake of Oil—Millions in It.

Colorado oil worth $2.50 a barrel. We own our ground. No royalties. We adjoin Boulder's producing wells. You can buy Lexington Oil stock now for 3 cents a share. Next week you may have to pay 10. Write for prospectus. The Lexington Oil Wells Co., 203 Quincy building, Denver, Colorado.

The outcome of a courtship often depends upon the income.

Earliest Russian Millet.

Will you be short of hay? If so, plant a plenty of this prodigally prolific millet. 5 to 8 tons of rich hay per acre. Price, 50 lbs., $1.90; 100 lbs., $3.00; low freights. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. A

Common sense isn't nearly so common as it sounds.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

About 1000 fishing boats engaged around the British coast are named Mary.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better too. Sold by all druggists.

The number of sheep in Australia today is given as about 87,000,000.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infall